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December 1960, TORONTO, CANADA

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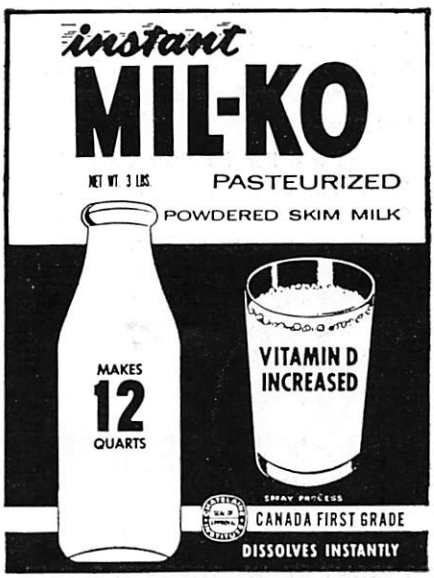

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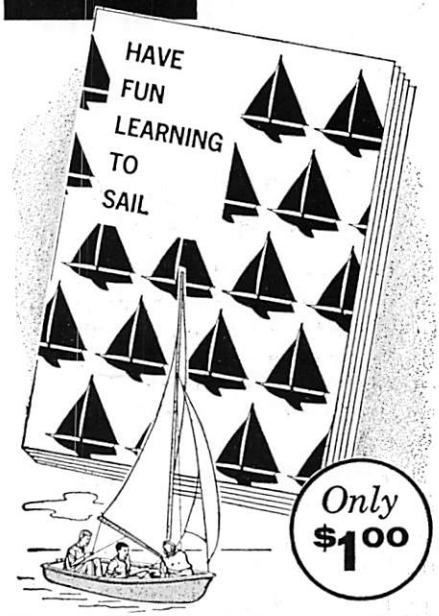

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CANADIAN CAMPING

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Winter Camping for Canadian Youth	W. E. Yard	8
The Value of Camping for the Crippled Child	Tony Shorgan	10
Money in The Bank	C. Labbett	12
Whoduzit?	W. E. Yard	14
Cooking on The Trail	F. M. Van Wagner	15
News From the Provinces		16
Why Not Winterize Your Camp?	Barry G. Lowes	17
Do You Always Say What You Mean?		21
Muffet	Catherine Van Wagner	23
Winter Camping	F. M. Van Wagner	27
Woodfire and Candelight	Mary S. Edgar	29
Sermons Under the Sun		30
Book Review		33

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WINTER CAMPING FOR CANADIAN YOUTH

W. E. Yard,
Director, Camp Pinecrest.

Whenever camp people meet to discuss camping objectives we find them reviewing the remarkable opportunities which camp life presents for helping youngsters to acquire specific skills; helping them to get along with one another; helping them to accept the responsibilities that go with living in a camp community; helping them to gain a greater appreciation for the spiritual values; and then . . . over and over again . . . we hear camp people stating their objective to teach youngsters to live more comfortably in the out of doors.

"To live more comfortably in the out of doors" . . . . Sometimes we feel this should be stated "to live more comfortably in the out of doors when the out of doors is comfortable." July and August certainly are those two months in the year when one can most comfortably live under canvas, on the trail, or at the canoe trip camp site. Most of our present-day children's camps provide good cabin sleeping accommodation and covered recreation areas . . . a practice which is certainly well justified since our children come from city homes. The process of teaching them to live, play and be thoroughly comfortable out of doors is a gradual one, and it is not likely to be accomplished happily by throwing them out into a "rugged environment". The unfortunate fact about many of our camps is that we operate **only** during July and August when, as indicated, living in the out of doors comfortably is probably quite easy.

Recognising that for most children's camps it is not economical to open and close each weekend through Spring and Fall, and also that most facilities are impractical for use during the colder seasons of the year, it is still interesting to observe that more and more camps are making use of their facilities for recreational purposes on weekends other than in July and August. In a recent survey of thirty three Y.M.C.A. camps in Canada it was indicated that twenty seven open for weekend groups on occasion.

In another article in this issue of Canadian Camping one of our directors points out some ways in which buildings can be winterized at a very limited cost. Catering to small weekend or Christmas holiday groups requires, of course, certain facilities which are not essential during the warm summer months. These facilities can be provided without extravagant outlays, but it is unlikely that camp directors will make these adjustments in their facilities unless they are convinced of the values in taking groups to camp in the months from September through to June. It is doubtful whether the monetary returns from winter and weekend camping justify the time and effort that would be involved in embarking on this program. However there is undeniable evidence of the tremendous

values that can accrue to younsters, to camp staffs and in fact to the whole camp organization through these winter and weekend camp programs.

In Fall and Spring there are many lessons to be learned from nature. Nothing is static in the out of doors at this time. The glorious colours of the **Fall** and the busy scurrying about of every creature in preparation for the Winter, provide lessons galore for children. Similarly the great awakening of the **Spring** with the myriads of buds, wild flowers, and the return of the birds, present further lessons which can form the beginning of life-long interests. Perhaps **Winter** itself provides the opportunity for the greatest satisfactions to youngsters in learning to live comfortably in the out of doors. Surely no one would suggest that we take city youngsters and have them "rough it" in rustic shelters under extreme winter conditions. On the con trary, it is important that the "home base" be thoroughly comfortable and that the leadership has the kind of skills and insights which will help the youngsters little by little acquire the ability to take care of themselves, in fact to enjoy themselves under these extreme conditions.

The skills of snow-shoeing and of cross country skiing are of course synonymous with winter camping. Certain areas such as marshes and bogs which a camper would never travel in the summer time are now easily traversed. The sport of orienteering, with map and compass, takes on new dimensions, as youngsters can draw a direct line on a distant object and travel there over hills and hazards. The tracks of birds and wild life are there for all to see during the winter months and many a story can be read from the markings along every trail.

New interests develop in the **industry** of the Northland . . . How is ice cut and stored? What happens to the tree from the time it is cut until it finds its way into our home as a plank or board? How can a trapper possibly make a living when one so seldom sees a Beaver or a Muskrat or Otter? What happens to those animals, fishes and reptiles that disappeared throughout these cold winter months? Will it snow to-morrow? How can we forecast the change in the weather? What kind of wood makes the best and quickest fire in the winter time? All these and many, many other questions provide the basis for the educational aspects of a program which, if we really believe that we should be teaching youngsters to live comfortably in the out of doors, becomes somewhat of an obligation for each one of us in the camping field.

Winter camping is almost certain to be short-term camping and yet in experiences in this field both in British Columbia and in Ontario we have found that staff have a unique opportunity to affect youngsters in the winter camp setting. It seems that the self-evident need to acquire the "primitive skills" provides an unusually powerful incentive for learning, This is certainly a program with the challenge, and adventure to catch the interest of the older boy or girl . . . an interest that has frequently faltered where conventional summer camping programs are concerned.

Some of our youth-serving agencies have been doing winter camping of one kind and another for many years. How ever the camping movement has yet to recognise the full potential both for leaders and for campers in the attractive, adventuresome winter camping field. Why not attempt a "pilot project" in **your** camp this winter. Your campers will be the leaders for the winter camping programs of the future!

—●

THE VALUE OF CAMPING FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILD

Tony Shorgan, Camp Director,

The Province of Quebec Society For Crippled Children, Inc., Crippled Children's Camp at St. Alphonse de Joliette, Que., Canada.

What is a crippled child? A crippled child is a child who, although handicapped physically, has the same needs as any other child, which are to have friends and affection, fun, laughter, and to enjoy life. The weakness in his physical constitution does not mean he is necessarily limited in his intelligence, spiritual and emotional capacity, or ambition. However, it is essential that he be provided with the facilities vital for the development of these qualities, and this is one of the primary objectives of a Crippled Children's Camp.

Many people are inclined to overprotect a crippled child. This should be avoided, as it prevents him from becoming self-reliant. Why fear that by letting a crippled child do things for himself he will be harmed physically? Is it not natural for any child to get hurt once in a while — at play, at school, or in the home? For the crippled child, as for any child, it is often much less serious to get hurt physically than to be hurt emotionally by overprotection.

Unfortunately a crippled child living in a city neighbourhood, where he is surrounded by children who are stronger physically, is apt to be very isolated. The physically strong child does not understand the crippled child and cannot realize what it is not to be able to run as fast as others, or to be totally unable to walk. Therefore, when team or group games are organized in the community, the crippled child is left out because he cannot run as fast, or throw a ball as far, as other children can. In any sports (amateur or professional) the superior performer is popular with everyone but a poor performer is forgotten, ignored, and perhaps eventually not included in the team. When a crippled child is cut off from the activities of other children around him he lives in a dark and solitary world. His friends are not nearly so plentiful as those of a physically well child, because it is so much harder for him to make friends.

These less fortunate children must have the opportunity to strengthen their initiative and characters normally. By having access to the proper means (provided in large measure by camp life) a crippled child will develop as well as other children and may even surpass them by way of compensation for his handicap. It is also much more important that this type of child have the opportunity for his mental and emotional evolution than for any other

child because, in many cases, he has spent months or years in hospitals where the activities are very limited. Due to the previous restricted life he has led, camping is indispensable for the growth of the crippled child. It opens up new horizons and is the road to a new life where he is given the chance to do many things which, to him, formerly seemed to be impossible. For instance, all boys love to play ball. Before a crippled child comes to camp he may never have had a baseball bat in his hands, as the other children would not allow him on their team. It is, therefore, a real thrill for him to be able to take part in a ball game. At camp the physically handicapped child has many other little handicapped friends, the staff, and, possibly, other children, around him laughing, singing, playing, arguing or disagreeing with him in a normal way. This comradeship teaches him to give as well as receive.

It is preferable for a physically handicapped child going to camp for the first time to attend a Crippled Children's Camp, and not a camp for normal children, because in a camp for crippled children they have trained personnel who understand these children and are able to prepare them to join in groups with other children, teach them to do things for themselves, and to take part in various games and activities. A crippled child who has never had any previous camping experience and who goes to a camp for normal children for the first time could have a very traumatic experience, because there is a danger he will not be understood by the personnel or the other children. He would be more of a spectator than a participant. It is not normal for any child (crippled or otherwise) to live as a spectator. He must live as a participant. There is nothing more depressing for a child than to sit and watch others performing.

Our Crippled Children's Camp is the largest camp of its kind in North America. At our camp, during the month of July, we have 280 boys from the age of two years to twenty-one years, suffering from all types of physical disabilities and, in the month of August, a somewhat fewer number of girls. Some are able to walk, and even run, while other are confined to their beds. These children are lodged in thirty small huts, with an average of ten children to each hut. Many authorities in camping disagree with a camp having too large a number of children. I feel, however, there are advantages to a large camp. In a large camp we are able to organize teams to compete against one another, which is impossible in a small camp. If the children can run, we have games where they have the opportunity to do so; if confined to bed, we have bedside games, etc. In the large camp children have a chance to compare themselves with one another and often realize that some children with much more severe handicaps can do better than they, which is an incentive to them to try harder. Of course, it is impossible for one program director to handle this whole task by himself. We delegate one person to be responsible for each group of children, which must not exceed some sixty in number. We have a ratio of 1 counsellor for every two or three campers. Having the camp divided into small groups permits of more individual attention. Our camping program is well developed. Most of our campers follow the same schedule and activities as they would in a camp for normal children; such as, group games, campfires, swimming, boating, pony rides, archery, rifle shooting, overnight hikes (an activity enjoyed by all campers of ten years old and over despite the seriousness of their disability), sing-songs, dramatics, movies, musical concerts, arts and crafts (pottery, weaving, woodcarving, s e w i n g , embroidery,

turn to page 38

MONEY IN THE BANK

BUDGET, OR ELSE . . . .

C. Labbett,
Director, Camp Oconto.

The Captain of a ship must chart his course across the sea in order to reach his destination and in the same manner a camp director must chart his financial course to guide him through the year. Storms, other ships, fog and other emergencies may cause the captain to deviate from his original course and destination but as soon as possible he will return to his original course. The program director of a camp has a broad plan in his mind of what he wishes to accomplish during the summer and while he may deviate from it at various times he still comes back to his original plan and continues to his goal. Without a financial path to follow and a goal to reach, the financial aspect of camping is like a ship without a course or destination to reach.

This article is planned to give you some idea of how a budget can be set up and used as a tool in reaching the financial goal. It will not cover this very large subject entirely by any means, and the remarks made will be in a general sense so that you will have to make allowances or adjustments for your particular camp or the province in which you operate.

For camps that have been in operation a few years and have kept a proper set of books, the drawing up of a budget is a simple matter. If you do not have books of account to keep, a proper written record of receipts and expenses, you would be wise to hire an accountant to advise you in this respect, — it will be money well spent. The accountant can, if you wish, check your books once a year, help you with income tax and also answer any questions you may have from time to time. The Department of National Revenue requires that you keep a written record of your business transactions in such a manner that they can be examined and understood by a government auditor at any time of the year. The Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board also maintain auditors who may examine your salary and wage records at any time.

The first item to consider for a budget is **Income** or **Receipts.** The number of campers multiplied by the fee they will be paying, plus any tuck revenue, grants or other moneys received will make up this side of the Budget. Be conservative here — it is better to err on the short side than be too optimistic and then not have the enrollment you hoped for.

The **Expenditure** side can be classified under the following headings — give or take a few depending upon your particular camp and its operation. These headings may vary from year to

year as your experience grows and conditions change. Also, the more detail you can have the better to pinpoint any item getting out of line.

I would suggest you list them one under another with the amount of money off to the right of each item. The words in brackets are by way of explanation.

Food

Salaries and Wages (can be broken down into counsellors, kitchen, maintenance)

Supplies (can also be broken into departments but will cover such items as soap, toilet paper, infirmary supplies, nails, brooms, ad infinitum).

Insurance (fire, auto, burglary, business interruption, etc.)

Repairs and Maintenance

Telephone & Telegraph

Fees and Donations

Printing

Office Supplies

Office Rent

Red Cross and Royal Life Saving Society Examination Fees

Travelling Expenses

Publicity and Advertising

Light, Heat and Power

Tuck Purchases

Vehicle Expenses

Boat Expenses

Freight and cartage

Taxes, Mortgage or Loan Interest

Bank Charges

Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation, (where applicable)

General Expense (for any items not classified above)

Food and Wages will be the biggest expense items. The cost of your raw food can be anywhere from 75¢ to $1.50 per day, depending upon many factors. Wages for counsellors, kitchen and dining room staff and maintenance will have to be thoroughly gone into and some type of wage scale is desirable. Go over last year's staff and see whom you want back, and if they will come back, will their salary go up or be the same? Then decide how many more staff people will be required and how much they will have to be paid. The other expenses will be easily allocated to their proper column —do not try and fool yourself by placing them in the wrong column such as putting a miscellaneous food purchase under "miscellaneous expense" instead of "food". The same headings that appear in your budget should appear in your books so that transposition and comparison are easy. Add and balance the books weekly or monthly or whenever you feel it is necessary to keep you well informed of the financial condition of your camp. Budgets are not meant to be absolute ceilings, or floors for that matter, on revenues and expenses but are to be used as a guide to allocate the correct amount of money to its proper place. If you are on a very strict or tight budget and you cannot help going over in some department due to an emergency, then measures should be taken to make up this amount from some other department or else get more revenue. After the

turn to page 36

WHODUZIT?

WHO EVALUATES?

W. E. Yard,
Director, Camp Pinecrest.

There is certainly no camp where evaluation of some sort does not take place. Evaluation may even be forced upon the Director by such circumstances as insufficient financial return, low registrations, staff problems . . . and if so, the evaluation would likely be followed by such action as increased fees, extended promotion, improving staff supervision and conditions . . . One might say that to evaluate involves finding out what happens throughout the operation with a view to taking action for improvement.

"Finding out what happens", however, may be a complicated assignment, particularly in the realms of program and personnel. It is not what someone **thinks** happens, or what some else **hopes** happens, but what actually **does** happen, that we're after.

When we have this accurate, factual information, we **evaluate** by relating this story of what happens, to those things we held as objectives; which presupposes that objectives are clearly written or thought out.

To evaluate then, we must:

(a) develop means of securing factual information.

(b) clarify our objectives.

(c) relate the information to the objectives with a view to appraising the operation and . . .

(d) take action for improvement where indicated.

All four steps comprise **a process** and it is recognized that the process is most effective when the persons affected have a share in it.

In camping, with our growing, developing standards and ideals, it is surely most important to keep our objectives and standards abreast of the times. Hence the great importance of a Camp Director's familiarity with the latest and most advanced thinking regarding

Personnel
Program
Staff Training
Health and Sanitation
Safety
Administrative Procedures
Buildings and equipment

. . . for without the stimulation that such thinking brings, his will not likely be the enlightened leadership that a sound evaluation process needs and deserves.

Our greatest weakness it seems, is in so frequently **assuming** that we evaluated our operation when it is the very deliberateness, the **planned** involvement of people, and the striving for genuine objectivity that differentiates the process of **evaluation** from that of "summing up".

Many aids and checklists are available to us Camp Directors, and a few

turn to page 26

COOKING ON THE TRAIL

by F. M. Van Wagner,
Director, Camp Nominingue
Faculty Adviser, McGill Outing Club.

Many campers who enjoy the woods and out-of-doors during the warmer seasons, may not have discovered that their favourite trails can be equally enjoyable when travelled on skis.

Those who have not kindled a fire on the snow and eaten lunch in the open during the winter, may imagine that it would prove difficult and uncomfortable. Having enjoyed this experience some hundreds of times, along Laurentian Ski Trails, during the past twenty-five winters, I can assure anyone who is interested that it is both easy and most enjoyable.

These suggestions may prove helpful for anyone not experienced in winter camping:

1. The choice of a desirable site for lunch is important. A sheltered sunny location with sufficient dry wood handy is ideal.

2. Having chosen the site, gather all the wood that will be required, before removing skis. Use only dry wood, maple is best, but other types may be used if necessary. Look for small dead trees or dead branches on large trees. No axe is necessary, as small dead sticks can be broken easily. As the wood is gathered stand it on end in the snow near where the fire is to be be built. This, of course, is to keep the wood free from snow.

3. Now remove skis and kick some snow away from the spot where the fire is to be built, then tramp down the remainder. Powder snow will not pack but it will be considerably settled and that is all that is necessary. After the fire has been burning for a few minutes, the snow around the fire will pack hard under foot, so one will be standing on a packed surface, rather than in loose snow.

4. Next, break some of the larger sticks into approximately two-foot lengths and lay several layers of these on the snow to form a base for the fire. These base logs will keep the snow from melting away quickly, forming a hole under the fire resulting in fire going out. These foundation logs burn slowly, but will last as long as required.

5. To start the fire use paper, birch bark, or small dead twigs from base of evergreens. Standing dead wood is usually drier in winter than summer and burns very readily. Before starting fire, see that there is sufficient wood broken into convenient lengths handy.

6. A green stick can now be inserted in the snow on which to hang the tea pail. Start by packing the pail full of snow. As the snow melts add chunks of snow rather than trying to put powder snow into pail, as that usually results in some snow falling into the fire.

7. At most it will require about five minutes longer than in summer to make tea under these conditions. Therefore lunch can easily be prepared and eaten within an hour.

8. There should be a fire for each four to six skiers so each one may have a place near the fire at all times, where he may share its warmth and prepare his lunch. To keep warm on a cold day, one must remain close to the fire.

9. For a quick lunch, sandwiches are ideal. They may be toasted on a

turn to page 26

NEWS AND NOTES

FROM THE PROVINCES

ALBERTA:

Jim Norquay writes that the Alberta Camping Association held a "Leadership Course for Camp Counsellors" at Red Deer May 6th - 8th. The Conference was well attended and participation was enthusiastic. However, some of the Counselors found that the programme was too advanced for them.

Consideration is being given to holding next year's course at a camp site with financial help from government sources.

MANITOBA:

Mrs. J. H. McDonald was honoured with a Life Membership in the Manitoba Camping Association at their Camping Clinic on April 9th, 1960. In making this presentation to Mrs. Armytage, Mrs. McDonald's daughter, Mrs. Rook made the following statement:

"It is an honour for me this evening to present a life membership in the Manitoba Camping Association to Mrs. J. H. McDonald.

"Mrs. McDonald has been interested in our Association for many years and winterize a number of our existing on numerous occasions has helped us by her enthusiasm and staunch support. She has been a vice-president of the Canadian Camping Association, thereby providing a valued link with the West, and during quite a long period she was able to attend the meetings of the Canadian Camping Association in Toronto.

"Mrs. McDonald was largely responsible for securing a new campsite for the Winnipeg Area Girl Guides, and as Camp Committee Chairman she was entirely responsible for all the work done in establishing the wonderful camp they now enjoy.

"The doctor would not permit her to be with us this evening due to her recent illness. We regret that we are unable to present this certificate to her in person, but she has delegated her daughter, Mrs. J. W. G. Armytage, to accept it for her. We know how interested Mrs. McDonald has always been in camping and what it offers to young people. She told me recently how valuable she believed it to be and is proud that her own children and grand children are good campers.

"We salute a lady who is progressive in outlook and young in heart!"

WHY NOT WINTERIZE YOUR CAMP?

Barry G. Lowes
Director, Camp Timberlane

Summer is the least beautiful of the four seasons. How many times have you been at camp in the fall when the trees were ablaze with colour, or in the winter when the sun sparkled dazzlingly from the frozen lake, or thrilled to the warming spring thaw, and wished that your campers could be there to share it with you? It is really a shame that the indescribable beauty, the different activities possible and the special intimacy and adventure of other-season camping are not available to our campers.

At Timberlane, we are beginning to cabins and designing new buildings for multiple use so that we may begin to enjoy winter camping.

This article will not deal with the varied and unique programme possibilities inherent in winter camping; another article could follow on this subject.

This article will only suggest a few simple, inexpensive ways of winterizing your buildings. Architects may suggest better, more expensive methods. However, there are thousands of families living in Canada's north country today in temperatures that drop far below zero in homes that are winterized in the ways described herein. First, let's look at some problems to be solved.

The most important fact to remember is that cold seems to come up through the floor while heat escapes through the roof. These two areas must be attacked first. Then again, large areas of glass radiate a tremendous amount of heat. Doors and cracks also bleed a considerable heat from any building.

A building that is high off the ground is very difficult to winterize because of the cold winds that whistle under it. To winterize any cabin effectively, you must close off the cabin underneath to block off the circulation of cold air. Consequently, you should select cabins to be winterized that are already sitting low to the ground. It is then a simple matter to seal off the underside of the building.

The best and the permanent method is to dig a foundation, then build a cement block or stone foundation up to the floor level. However, this is expensive and not necessary in many instances.

There are several simpler and cheaper methods of accomplishing this. Common sheeting or any scrap lumber is nailed around the base of the building. Then earth is banked against these boards to completely seal off the foundation.

Another method is to build a second row of boards about 12" out beyond the first row. Into this trough, shavings are heaped in place of earth. Logs can be banked against the building in place of lumber and then heaped over with earth to seal the cracks.

FLOOR. There is one more thing that you must do to keep the cold from penetrating the floor. You will need a double floor.

Over your existing floor, staple or tack a covering of vapour barrier paper. Then lay your second floor over it. This is sufficient to keep out cold and dampness from below. Some people carry this step much further and are able to avoid sealing off the foundation. Then use aluminum foil rockwool insulation, and impregnated ten-test under the joists to provided an insulated floor that gives good protection from winter winds.

WALLS. In your cabins the 2 x 4 studding is probably showing. These studs must be covered with a second or inside wall with the insulating material between the inside and outside walls.

Rolls of fibre glass insulation that are paper covered and fit perfectly between 22 inch centered studs can be bought fairly cheaply at any building supply company. They have ready-made tabs that facilitate stapling them to the studs.

You will notice that I keep referring to stapling rather than nailing. For less than five dollars you can buy a small gun type stapler that will save you many man hours on your screening, insulating, craft and multitudinous other camp jobs.

These logs, boards and earth MUST be removed in the spring in order to allow the free circulation of air under the cabin to prevent dry rot. Some people run two lengths of old stovepipe through the earthen wall, one on each side of the building. This permits enough air to circulate to prevent dampness from invading the foundation of the cabin during the winter.

Once the fibre glass has been fastened between the studs, the inside wall is nailed on. I have found that 3/16" plywood, underlay grade is the least expensive plywood yet it gives you a draft free, tightly sealed wall that goes on fast.

Another method of insulating walls is to use dry, loosely packed shavings between the walls. These shaving come baled and cost next to nothing. The easiest way to use them is with tongue and groove boards forming your inside wall. You begin by nailing these boards on the studding up to a height of about three feet. Then shovel the shavings down behind these boards until the space is full. Then you continue to build the boards higher and higher, filling in behind as you go with shavings until the walls have all been insulated. The boards do not make as neat a job as plywood. However, they are much easier to work with.

This same principle can be applied using shavings and plywood. Plywood is tricky to work with since you must nail it two-thirds of the way up, then

jam a block of wood in each side to hold it open at the top while you shovel in the shavings. We use plywood and find that the neater finish justifies the extra work involved.

If a layer of vapour barrier paper is put behind the plywood, any possibility of dampness is eliminated. This is one of those optional extras that is well worth the small expenditure of time and money.

Ten-test wall board nailed over the studding makes an inside wall that has surprising insulating qualities. It does not require fibre glass or wood shavings as added insulation between the walls. The only drawback to ten-test is its fragility. It is really a pressed fibre type of board which is easily broken by a heavy blow. Cabins that will receive heavy boisterous summer use by campers should probably not be lined with ten-test. If the cabin will be used with normal care, then ten-test is a fine insulating wall board. Remember though that adding insulation between the walls will still add greatly to the cabin's warmth.

WINDOWS. Our windows are either fixed glass or screened, with drop-shutters. The glass is installed by using 2 x 4 blocking with pine lattice strips nailed around the glass both inside and out. It is fast and also easy to repair should a window be broken. To winterize we add a second pane of glass inside the first using a narrower half-inch strip of pine lattice to hold it in place. Thus a double window is formed that works efficiently.

Our screened, summer openings are covered over with a heavy tar paper. Then the shutters are fastened down tightly. The heat leakage from these seems to be minimal.

ROOF. You have probably noticed that it is always at least twenty degrees warmer just under the roof of a building in either summer or winter. Since heat rises, the heat loss through the roof is greater than anywhere else. To heat any building properly, you must have a ceiling.

Ten-test wall board makes a fine, inexpensive ceiling or plywood may be used. Ten-test may be used alone without adding any insulation above it, while plywood is not as successful. For the best job, either fibre glass batts, loose insulation, or loose shavings should be set in above the ceiling. Now you almost have a snug building.

ICING. If your cabin has boxed-in eaves, cut the eave off from the insulated area when you line your ceiling. The best protection against ice piling up on the edge of your roof and then backing up under the shingles is to be sure of a very steep pitch to the roof or that the roof extension is not subject to great changes of temperature.

DOOR. Drafts under a door can steal much heat. Put weather stripping around it to ensure a tight seal. If you want added protection, build a small, enclosed entrance or lean-to on the outside of the door. This is merely

a small sloping roof and two side walls that will keep the drifting snow and chilling winds from your door. It is also a good place to keep a broom for brushing off excess snow before entering the cabin.

All you need now is a source of heat.

HEATING. A good box stove that takes 18" logs will throw off a terrific heat and almost roast you. Of course, it needs attending regularly and a good dry supply of wood must be laid in each fall. If you have plenty of wood available, then this is the most economical method of heating.

FIRE SAFETY. Be sure that you set the stove up off the floor. A frame two inches high with a sheet metal covering makes the best base. The stove pipes must be in good condition (cleaned annually) and must not run close to a wall or the ceiling. Unless the wall or ceiling is lined with gyproc or asbestos wall board in the vicinity of these stove pipes, you risk a fire. The stove pipe leading out of a cabin can often run through a window and thus save cutting a hole in the wall. Replace the glass with a piece of gyproc cut to size. The stove pipe outside the cabin should run up above roof.

DANGER: Keep all kerosene, Naptha and other liquid fuels away from wood stoves.

A safer, more uniform but more expensive method of heating is with oil. Oil space heaters, (there are sizes for every need), are easily installed, need no attention, and the cabin will remain at a uniform temperature. Mount two connected oil drums on a stand outside the cabin, higher than the stove intake valve. A copper tube will feed the oil to the stove automatically by gravity.

DANGER: Should the flame in the stove go out, do not try to re-light the stove until it has cooled down enough to allow you to place your hand on top of it. If you try to light a hot stove, it will probably explode.

Propane gas heaters are also available. All other heating precautions apply to this type of heater plus the danger of explosions and asphyxiation from leaks.

If you use these simple winterizing methods, you will have cabins that will be warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Winterize one cabin to be used solely for sleeping, another as a kitchen-dining room, and a third as a recreation cabin.

Another time we might talk about plumbing, toilets, sewage, etc. It can be costly and difficult. However, if you keep your groups small, the simple pioneer methods can be used.

Water is no problem. The lake is full of it and there is something magical about chopping through the ice in the morning to draw a couple of pails of water. Take time to pause, look out over the lake, listen to the silence, drink in the stillness, the serenity and the peace that only the north can give.

Share this magic with your campers. Plan to winterize some of your buildings this year.

—●

DO YOU ALWAYS SAY WHAT YOU MEAN?

WHAT YOU SAY AND	WHAT YOU MEAN!
I am interested to know what made you decide to go into camping. I should have thought a girl with your interests would have chosen . . .	Great Scott! How did I EVER . . . !
Perhaps I might just emphasize again a very important point which we discussed at our last staff meeting.	HOW often do I have to tell you?
There are of course many ways of handling a problem like this. We have found that the following methods work rather well . . .	Do it my way, will you!
You will understand, I am sure, that there are certain matters of camp policy which must be decided by the camp director.	Who's running this camp, anyway?
It is very difficult for heads of activities to maintain their high teaching standards unless assisting staff are punctual at all times.	Have you ever been on time for anything?
Perhaps we might make an effort, as time is a little short, to confine our attentions to one or two important things which have come up.	Let me do the talking!
I am sure you will realise that it is difficult for any group of women to live happily together for eight weeks unless we all make an effort to co-operate in every way.	DO stop griping!
You have learned a great deal from your summer with us, I am sure. Perhaps another year you might find it challenging to try a (a) larger, (b) smaller, (c) different, (d) American camp.	Thank heavens you won't be back!

—J. E. B.

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MUFFET

by Catherine Van Wagner
Camp Nominingue.

———: :———

Campers found Muffet one afternoon behind their tent—a furry, black and white shivering mite, wet from an all night rain. In a cage from the Nature Cabin they carried him up to our cottage. Frightened by the jostling and excited chattering, he stood defiantly in one corner—stiff-legged with tail curved over his back. In the warm kitchen, when all was quiet, he relaxed and began to move about. Bread and milk in the cage did not interest him. I put on gloves as a precaution and took him by the back of his neck into my lap. He snuggled down under my hand and went to sleep. So our "wild" baby skunk was tamed! One of my fondest dreams was realized and then and there I lost my heart! But more practical thoughts first — how to feed him? Failing in all attempts with bread and milk and shredded meat, a doll's plastic feeding bottle was produced. After a few squirts, he began to swallow the warm milk and soon, warm and full, was curled up on a piece of flannel in (yes, you guessed it) a muffet box! This, inside a larger carton was his home for a few days. Soon he was taking two ounces four times a day. Two a.m. feedings were necessary the first three nights. He was cold and lonely, and cried pitifully, but cuddled in a warm lap when picked up — just like a kitten or puppy. At meal times he snatched at the bottle and clung with his paws till the last drop went down. This was a favourite shot for camp photographers. Held by the back of his neck, a daily dip in a coffee tin was a must for cleanliness. He shut his eyes tightly, with never a struggle. We read all the articles available on skunks, and decided he must be about five weeks old, that being the age when Mother Skunk thinks her family is able to go with her for an evening stroll. As the litter averages five in number, and they trail behind her single file, it is easy to understand how one could get lost. We did wonder why his mother did not hear his wails when he lost touch with the procession, but likely she was distracted by complaints from all the others and did not count noses on arrival at the burrow!

Certainly baby skunks have voices, and use them. Their eyesight must not be very keen, for he would settle back, raise his sharp little black nose and squeal loudly when the feet he was following got more than three feet ahead. When he caught up he clung tightly to one's ankle. He especially liked woolly socks and slacks and had a nap if anyone stood or sat still long enough. If the walk was too far, he

complained continually and had to be carried home — being cuddled and having his neck scratched was his great pleasure and sometimes he made contented low chirpy sounds. We spoiled him terribly.

After the first day, a few visitors at a time were allowed and campers came in droves to admire, touch and play in the grass with Muffet when he was awake. He slept a lot and in the midst of playing would tuck his head far between his front legs and stay in a rounded hump, even when put back in his box. When awake, Muffet followed closely anyone's feet and was both a nuisance and a menace, but so amusing and irresistible that we cheerfully stepped over and around him — that is , except once when the Chief stepped on his tail in the living room. There was a decided skunky odor for some time, but no spray! The scent glands contain the secretion at birth, but the shooting action does not occur until around 9 or 10 weeks, so we felt fairly safe.

After a week, Muffet spent mornings in a roomy pen beside the Nature Cabin and made many friends. He was always ready for play and, missing his own family, he chewed and tussled with campers' feet and hands, or a stick, till he fell asleep in someone's lap.

Too restless now at night for a house pet, Muffet lived in his camp pen with a box for shelter and some shade provided, and the wire sunk into the ground. Skunks are diggers and he evidently spent some of the night making holes, whether looking instinctively for grubs and beetles, or trying to escape — who knows? At 7 weeks he began to eat meat, eggs and table scraps, with always the same behaviour at meals. He jumped into the plate and pounded the food with front feet! No doubt in the wild he would have to pounce on his dinner and hold it down.

He was happy and frisky when taken out of the pen for a walk. One day he followed a camper on to the beach and without hesitation, into the water and soon was actually swimming. We were certainly learning about skunks! When playing he often pranced back and forth with stiff legs and tail held high as possible. This posture, to people with reservations about skunks large or small was a bit alarming. At about 9 weeks we began to notice a strong aroma at times and it was decided with reluctance to have Muffet made safe for camp life. There was always the chance that a visitor with a dog might be the first victim.

Sad to relate, the poor little fellow did not survive the anaesthetic and the whole camp felt the loss of a lively, bright little pet.

Our experience points to the desirability of having the operation performed at an earlier age — not more than 4 to 5 weeks, if a baby skunk is to be a really safe pet for the whole summer. If a family pet, a skunk is fairly reliable, but camp life is apt to prove too exciting.

There is the thought that he would be defenceless if he turned back to the wild state, but there will always be someone wanting to take him home, in our case at least 100 campers!

Next summer a late evening program is to be organized. A mother skunk with family in tow will be followed at a discreet distance and the baby last in line will be snatched when he lags behind. Scoffers say this plan is about on par with salting a bird's tail, but we have high hopes that it will produce Muffet II.

—●

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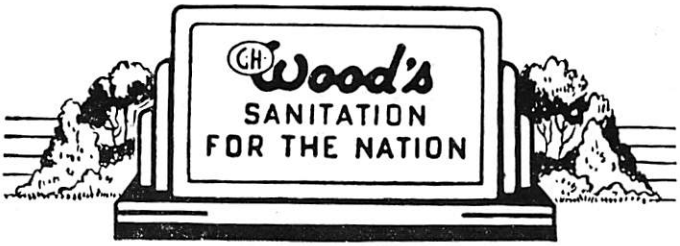

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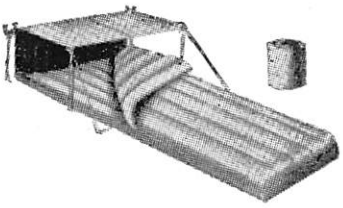

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from page 14

of the most readily recognized are listed below —

—Dept. of Health Questionnaires
—Camping Association Questionnaire
—Camping Association Statement of Standards and Desirable Practices
—"Guideposts to Better Camping"
—Y.M.C.A. Camp Appraisal Form (and appraisal forms developed by Scouts, Guides, Council of Churches, etc.)

Most important, however, is the **planned** involvement of people, and this is usually accomplished through—

—Staff supervisory conferences
—Parent interviews
—Camper council meetings
—Counsellors and staff meetings
—Special committee and board meetings and "retreats"

Winter evaluation should form the basis for Spring and Summer action.

—●

from page 15

forked stick to provide a warm lunch, which is highly recommended in cold weather. Frankfurters, sausages, bacon or steak may be cooked on a stick or small frying pan. Raisins, chocolate and cheese also make a good trail food. For a hot drink, soup, coffee, tea and chocolate are easily prepared.

10. If squatting or sitting on heels near fire is not comfortable, evergreen boughs laid on the snow or skis with running surface down will make a satisfactory seat.

11. Plan in advance each step to be taken, choose your site only after you have located the dead wood for the fire. Have each member of the party help with preparations and you will find after very little experience, that the lunch hour is one of the pleasantest parts of the day's skiing.

12. Finally, carry an extra sweater and put it on as soon as you stop. Stop for lunch as soon as the first member of the party feels hungry.

—●

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WINTER CAMPING

F. M. Van Wagner,

Director: Camp Nominingue
Faculty Adviser: McGill Outing Club.

Winter camping can be fun. It presents a few problems not met in summer camping, but none that careful planning cannot solve. The enthusiastic camper will accept such problems as a challenge. Learning to cope with them brings its own reward in a sense of accomplishment.

The present interest in winter camping probably derives its impetus from experience gained by ski troops during the late war. When it was discovered that with proper equipment, living out of doors in winter was not too difficult, it was only natural that out-door minded people should turn to it as a new and interesting experience. Boy Scouts, and college outing clubs in particular, have taken the lead in this relatively new field of camping. It should not be long before our summer camps discover ways of promoting at least a limited amount of winter camping.

The McGill University Outing Club has been lunching around open fires on their weekly ski tours for the past 15 years. Having found this to be a very simple and pleasant experience on almost any winter day in the Laurentians it was a natural step to sleeping out. The first experience proved so successful that it has now become quite common for small groups of outing club men and women to spend the night with sleeping bags in the snow, rather than occupy a bed in the M.O.-C. house.

To introduce inexperienced members to the art of winter camping, the M.O.C. (McGill Outing Club) conducts three or four one night "camp-outs" during the winter. There may be from four to sixteen men and women on these outings. A brief description of the methods used by the M.O.C. follows.

Previous camping experience is not required; anyone who can secure a suitable sleeping bag may join the party. It has been found most desirable to work in small groups of 4 to 5 with an experienced leader in charge. There may be from one to four such groups, each completely self-sufficient, camping in close proximity.

These outings are usually for one night with 3 or 4 meals eaten out.

Clear fairly cold moonlight nights are preferred. Temperatures from zero to 20 degrees above are ideal. Below zero temperatures present no great problems, but of course, require warm sleeping bags. No tent is used, but each party builds a large bough lean-to for protection against wind or snow. Thick bough beds are built on the snow.

A camp site is chosen that gives good protection from any wind, and where boughs and fire wood are available. A good wood supply is very important. For a lasting fire maple is best, but if not available, other hard woods may be used. Small standing dead trees, or the dead branches at the base of evergreens will provide all the dry wood required. When making camp, and before removing skis, a good supply of wood is gathered.

Building a fire on the snow presents one problem, that of the snow melting beneath the fire, leaving a deep hole into which the fire tends to fall. This problem is easily solved by building the fire on a good foundation of green logs. If possible, cut a half dozen or so green hardwood logs 4" to 6" in diameter and 2 feet in length. Select the site for your fire, and tramp the snow down, then lay the green log base on which the fire is to be built. If unable to secure large green logs, several layers of smaller sticks will serve the purpose faily well. The snow will eventually melt around the fire as well as below it after the fire has been burning a few hours. Even in snow 3 or 4 feet deep, a large hole will be melted clear to the ground. This melting area may eventually be large enough to accommodate the whole party.

To remain warm and comfortable in cold weather, one must either keep moving or stay close to the fire. A rather small hardwood fire gives a good steady heat and will keep one warm who squats or sits close to it. Not very heavy clothing is required to keep warm when travelling or when setting up camp. For most people the following is about the right amount of clothing to wear at one time: medium weight, long wool underwear, wool ski slacks with smooth finish that will not hold the snow, a flannel shirt, a medium weight wool sweater, a wind breaker, one pair of light and one pair of heavy wool socks, inner wool and outer leather mitts, and a ski cap. In addition, the following extra articles of clothing should be carried: one or two pairs of socks, inner wool mitts, and one additional sweater or shirt.

One of the most important considerations when camping out in cold weather is to keep dry. This usually means avoiding perspiration at all costs. In warm weather we are accustomed to accept perspiration as a natural thing when exercising. When travelling on skis even in the coldest weather, great care must be exercised to avoid perspiring. At the first indication of being too warm, one should stop and remove a sweater, windbreaker or shirt if necessary. This clothing should be put on again as soon as one stops. At the end of the day, socks should be changed. Damp socks should be dried before the fire with either the feet or hands in them to avoid burning. Never, of course, try to warm feet near the fire with boots on for, as every camper should know, too much heat is ruinous to leather.

No fires are kept burning at night, so the sleeping bags must be warm. There is a difference of opinion about what clothing should be worn in the sleeping bag, but whatever one wears must be dry. Any damp clothing should, if possible, be dried before the fire and taken in the sleeping bag, so

it will be warm and dry the next morning. Ski boots should also be put inside the sleeping bag or they will freeze and be hard to get on in the morning.

Two light down-filled sleeping bags are better than one heavy bag. Those used by the U.S.A. Ski Troops are ideal if obtainable. They consist of a close fitting inner (mummy) bag and a slightly larger outer bag, both with zippers. The pair weigh about 10 lbs., and are adequate in temperatures of 20 degrees below zero. When sleeping out in cold weather, something extra is required underneath the body. Boughs help but extra clothing, cardboard carton, or newspaper are good.

Of course, eating out of doors in winter presents some problems not encountered in warm weather, but anyone with a little camping experience can quickly learn to cope with them. For these short camping periods snow is used for water, so it is not necessary to camp near a lake or stream.

When the evening meal is finished, the entire party gathers around one large fire for an enjoyable hour or two before retiring. Here is one occasion where a planned program is unnecessary. The novelty of the situation provides a natural topic for conversation, and story telling or group singing follow quite naturally until the call of the cosy sleeping bag becomes irresistible.

An evening spent around a blazing log fire, enjoying its warmth, on a bright moonlight winter night will match one's most enjoyable experiences in the out-of-doors, and will certainly provide lasting memories. Yes, winter camping is fun.

—●

WOOD FIRE AND CANDLELIGHT

by Mary S. Edgar

A CAMP RECIPE

A lake-bowl of water, hill-rimmed
and blue
Sprinkle with sunshine, diffused
through and through
Flavouring from miles of evergreen
trees
Stir altogether with clear northern
breeze.
Add a flash of white wings, the dash
of a brook
Or a slow-dropping stream from a
fern-hidden nook.
Allure all the children from all kith
and kin.
And after much sorting, and much
merry din
Place them in cabins where each has
a friend.
Provide them with fun and some
leisure to spend.
Season with crafts, with sailing and
trips,
With riding and tennis, canoeing
and dips.
Toast by a fire, or bake in the sun
Until every camper is perfectly done.
Keep them in safety eight weeks, or
till brown:
Then they are ready to serve back
in town.

I HAVE A MOUNTAIN

I have a mountain in my soul
For pilgrimage and far-off goal
No landscape is completely fair
Unless in dream's my mountain's there.
I see it wrapped in mists of dawn
Rose tinted, shy, a thing withdrawn,
Shadow and sun it wears at noon,
At dusk it clasps a crescent moon.
Since first I loved a high blue hill
Long, low horizons never fill
The need I have for peaks that rise
To catch the light of changing skies.

turn to page 37

Sermons Under The Sun

The Sunday service at camp need not always centre its climax in a short talk by the director or Senior Staff member. It can easily and effectively take the form of a service of sheer praise and thanksgiving. A Naturalist's Prayer, submitted by Mr. David C. Maddox, of Woodland Camp, Ottawa, lends itself in an ideal way to worship "which finds God in the beauty of nature", and which can be adapted to include participation by the entire camp group, with the director or visiting clergyman taking the lead.

Should you wish to use Mr. Maddox' Naturalist's Prayer alone, simply omit the Call to Worship, the suggested hymns and the Psalm readings following the first Hymn, and headed "Leader".

Call To Worship: "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness, let all the earth worship his Holy Name."

(Chanted by selected campers from the rear of the group).

Leader: We thank Thee, Oh Lord, for the jewelled beauty of this thy wonderful world. For the great green emerald of grass and tree, of shrub and flower. For thy ruby of the setting sun set in the gold of evening sky. For the topaz of the rising moon and the flashing diamond of the noon-day sun set in the greatest sapphire of them all, the blue sky.

We thank Thee for the wonder and delight of rock and mineral, of flower and fossil, of bird and insect and all the infinite variety of thy nature.

Let us see in it all Thine own beauty.

turn to page 35

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"TAYLOR STATTEN"

A Biography by C. A. M. Edwards.

REVIEWED BY MARY S. EDGAR

This is a book which needed to be written. It is true that there is a great company of Canadians in every area of our wide land who could never forget Taylor Statten. We of the Canadian Camping Association are among that vast number. He will always live for us as a warm and vivid personality who gave himself whole-heartedly to every forward step in establishing the camping movement in our land. But there will grow up generations of campers, counsellors and directors and youth workers who should also know Taylor Statten. For them this book must serve as an introduction to a great man who was for so many of us a personal friend.

I am glad that the author began at the beginning of "the long trail" and led us back to Taylor's boyhood in the little village on the banks of the Credit River. To many of us the discovery that the famous showman P. T. Barnum was a distant cousin and a hero of the growing boy, explains in part, the gaiety and mischief with which he often enlivened a rather dull meeting. He always took his work seriously, whatever new project he envisioned, but he never took himself too seriously to indulge in a good-natured joke.

In the early days of the Canadian Camping Association we were a small and diversified group of Camp Directors representing widely different types of camps. Some of us were groping beginners and some a bit cock-sure about our own ideas but Taylor, our first President, could always see the other person's point of view and find value in it. His leadership in welding us into a truly cooperative group cannot be measured. It was a very proud moment for many of us when we watched him take his place in Washington D.C. as President of the American Camping Association — the first and only Canadian to be elected to that office.

Perhaps the privilege of reviewing this book was given to me because "the long trail" takes me back to the days when Taylor Statten was making a great name for himself in boys' work. It was at Camp Couchiching in 1910 that I first became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Statten and their small curly haired daughter, Adele. Perhaps the author does not realize that the Y.W.C.A. and Girls' Work in Canada also owe a great debt to him. When the first committee work was done on the Canadian Girls in Training program, we were greatly indebted to him for the ideas he had already worked out for boys.

It was his great ability to make friends which always impressed those of us who knew him. Quoting from the book: "He could discern a person's problem, make it his own and suggest some practical solution . . . He had the divine quality of being able to put himself in the other person's place . . . He was tolerant of shortcomings of

others, with a sometimes disarming acknowledgment of his own." These and many other statements in the biography are facts which were fully demonstrated among us.

The story of the beginnings of Camp Ahmek and its development through the years is a record every Camp Director will enjoy. Many will be surprised to learn of the diversity of Taylor Statten's interests in art, music and drama, and how he so richly shared all these with the campers of Ahmek and Camp Wapomeo through many a happy summer. One will follow reverently the growth and depth of his religious convictions with an appreciation of his deep sincerity. The final chapter, "Algonquin Symphony" gives "The Chief's" last letter to his campers, with a poignant post script added by "Tonekela" after he had quietly fallen asleep in their island cabin on his beloved Canoe Lake.

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In Memoriam

Camping has lost a staunch and devoted friend in John Hoyle, who died Oct. 18th at Haliburton, Ont. Born in Spain, educated in England, "The Major" was for many years active in youth and religious education work. For several years he was secretary of the Religious Education Council in Canada. Owner and Director of Camp GayVenture since its inception in 1946, he proved to be a vital and guiding influence in the lives of the many hundreds of boys and girls who passed through his hands at camp. Past President of the Ontario Camping Association, and for many years active on its Executive, The Major did much to further the high standards of camping in Ontario and other parts of Canada. Camps and camping people are the poorer for his death.

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from page 30

Hymn: When Morning Gilds the Sky.

Leader: The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. One day telleth another; and one night certifieth another.

Campers: Beauty of God in the Star-Strewn sky, Beauty of God where the violets lie.

Leader: For I will consider thy heavens, even the works of thy fingers; the moon and the stars, which thou has ordained; the fowls of the air and the fishes of the sea; and whatsoever walketh through the paths of the seas; O lord our Governor; how excellent is thy Name in all the world!

Campers: Beauty of God in the storm-cloud wild, Beauty of God in the face of a child.

Leader: The earth is the Lord's and all that therein is; the compass of the world, and they that dwell therein, for He hath founded it upon the seas; and prepared it upon the floods.

Campers: Beauty of God in the thunderous height, Beauty of God in the evening light, Beauty of God in the forest-clad shore; Beauty of God where the great waves roar.

Hymn: God Who touchest Earth With Beauty.

Campers: Lord of the storm-cloud, evening light, God of the violet, thunderous height, Oh, let us see thy beauty grand, In flower, in sky, in rock and strand. But teach us Lord, in all thy might, To see thy love and mercy's light.

Leader: Give the Lord the honour due unto his name; Worship the Lord with holy worship; it is the Lord that commandeth the waters; it is the glorious God that maketh the thunder; it is the Lord that ruleth the sea; the voice of the Lord is a glorious voice, the voice of the Lord breaketh the cedar trees; yea, the Lord breaketh the cedars of Libanus.

At this point one of the campers could read a chapter or story from the Bible, the Beatitudes or other favourite reading, followed by an anthem selected by the choir.

Leader: Closing prayer and blessing.

This service would require some preparation, and the group readings mimeographed or memorized beforehand. Favourite hymns may, of course, be substituted, or the director and campers may wish to select two or three short anthems to be sung by the choir. The Naturalist's Prayer is adaptable in many ways, if the director or leader does wish to include a short talk as part of the service, or to extend the psalm reading beyond the limited space in the magazine. This would be an excellent opportunity to collect (or rent) reproductions of outdoor scenes and have them displayed on the lodge or hall walls for the occasion.

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from page 13

expenses have been deducted from the revenue there should be a credit balance or profit.

At this point consideration should be given to depreciation or capital cost allowance. The Dominion Government has tables showing the maximum amount that may be taken each year for depreciation and a copy of this portion of the Income Tax Act may be obtained from the Queen's Printer in Ottawa so that it may be kept on file for future reference. It is important that all items — buildings, canoes, cars, to mention a few, be placed in their proper categories for depreciation over the years. The amount of allowance that you take from your gross profit is really a credit item as this amount should be set aside as a reserve for depreciation to purchase new equipment and erect new buildings when the existing ones are no longer useful.

Mortgage or loan repayments could be the next item that must be met from the current year's revenue. If making a loan for capital requirements make sure you do not agree to make principal repayments so high that it will take all your remaining revenue to meet them. Also, here we must think about money for new equipment or new buildings to either expand or improve your camp site and extend program possibilities.

Income tax is an item that must be remembered and remitted to the proper place at the proper times. In a sole proprietorship or partnership where you possibly wait until the fall to see if you are going to make a profit, just

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For a camp that has never operated before many of the items will be pure guess work and there will be many items of expense you never dreamed of. However, it is essential that you estimate your expected revenue and expenses. Above all be conservative — keep your expected revenue on the low side and make good allowances for your expenses — better to end up with more profit than you expected than none at all.

Consult your accountant as you would your doctor or lawyer, he is an expert in his field and can be a valuable assistant to you in keeping your books straight, a credit balance instead of a debit and taxes all paid.

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from page 29

Wood Fire and Candlelight

MY LIBRARY

The books I love best would go on
one shelf
I never want cases high.
For I have a key to a library
With tales in the earth and sky.
I read the lyrics of bubbling streams
The poetry of the sea
The fairy tales from the glen of
dreams
The chronicles of the tree.

I know the song that a vagrant wind
To the silver birch tree sings,
I read the scroll that the stars unroll
And the rhymes of the humbler
things.
To enter this wondrous library
You must find the magic key
A fairy, I think in the long, long ago
Loaned one of her keys to me.

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from page 11

painting, leathercraft, etc.). As well as these activities we do not overlook the treatments some of the children must continue during their stay at camp. Our physiotherapy hut is fully equipped and we employ a staff of three or four physiotherapists, depending upon their availability. I feel that a physiotherapist can accomplish much more in a camp than in a hospital because she gets to know her patients better, and the patients know her better, as they live together and both take part in social activities. The results of physiotherapy treatments are, therefore, more beneficial when carried on in a camp.

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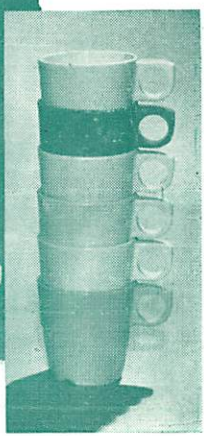

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